

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:52:56 ON 10 OCT 2003

L2 250 S CIS-HYDROXYPROLINE  
L3 250 S L2 AND HYDROXYPROLINE  
L4 0 S L3 AND ALLO-L-HYDROXYPROLINE  
L5 0 S L3 AND ALLO-HYDROXY-L-LPROLINE  
L6 0 S L3 AND ALLO-HYDROXY-L-PROLINE  
L7 12 S 4-CIS-HYDROXY-L-PROLINE  
L8 7 S L2 AND ASSAY

=>

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	53	cis-hydroxyproline	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/10/14 12:49

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 RN 618-27-9 REGISTRY  
 CN L-Proline, 4-hydroxy-, (4S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN L-Proline, 4-hydroxy-, cis-  
 CN Proline, 4-*allo*-hydroxy- (7CI)  
 CN Proline, 4-*allo*-hydroxy-, L- (8CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (2S,4S)-4-Hydroxyproline  
 CN (S)-*allo*-Hydroxyproline  
 CN 4 (S)-Hydroxy-2 (S)-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid  
 CN 4-cis-Hydroxy-L-proline  
 CN *allo*-4-Hydroxyproline  
 CN *allo*-Hydroxy-L-proline  
 CN *allo*-L-Hydroxyproline  
 CN cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline  
 CN cis-4-Hydroxyproline  
 CN **cis-Hydroxyproline**  
 CN L-*allo*-4-Hydroxyproline  
 CN L-*allo*-Hydroxyproline  
 CN L-*Allo*hydroxyproline  
 CN L-cis-4-Hydroxyproline  
 CN L-Proline, *allo*-hydroxy-  
 CN NSC 206274  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 3398-20-7, 30724-02-8  
 MF C5 H9 N O3  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA,  
 CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM,  
 DETHERM\*, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, MRCK\*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, TOXCENTER,  
 USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: EINECS\*\*, NDSL\*\*, TSCA\*\*

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	0	("hydroxyproline").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/10/10 15:36
2	0	("cis-Hyp").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/10/10 15:36
3	7580	hydroxyproline	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/10/10 15:37
4	53	cis-hydroxyproline	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/10/10 15:37
5	27	cis-hydroxyproline (and) detect\$3 or near\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/10/10 15:38

Hit incorrect button  
under I S & N instead of  
BLS &.....

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:50:54 ON 10 OCT 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:51:00 ON 10 OCT 2003

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:51:07 ON 10 OCT 2003

L1           1 S CIS-HYDROXYPROLINE

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:52:56 ON 10 OCT 2003

L2           250 S CIS-HYDROXYPROLINE

L3           250 S L2 AND HYDROXYPROLINE

L4           0 S L3 AND ALLO-L-HYDROXYPROLINE

L5           0 S L3 AND ALLO-HYDROXY-L-LPROLINE

L6           0 S L3 AND ALLO-HYDROXY-L-PROLINE

L7           12 S 4-CIS-HYDROXY-L-PROLINE

ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN

AN 89225504 MEDLINE

DN 89225504 PubMed ID: 2469316

TI Matrix control of tumor angiogenesis.

AU Reilly W; McAuslan B R

CS CSIRO Division of Molecular Biology, North Ryde, NSW, Australia.

SO ADVANCES IN EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, (1988) 242 221-7.

Journal code: 0121103. ISSN: 0065-2598.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 198905

ED Entered STN: 19900306

Last Updated on STN: 20000303

Entered Medline: 19890530

AB Endothelial cell migration is a key feature of angiogenesis. Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) or Tumor Angiogenesis Factor (TAF) induce cell migration and angiogenesis. When the matrix components, collagen or fibronectin, were used as a substratum in the phagokinesis **assays**, EGF- or TAF-induced cell migration was inhibited. It has been proposed that TAF activates cellular protease causing the matrix degradation that is evident during neovascularization in vitro. If such degradation leads to cell migration and angiogenesis, then other agents that interfere with the synthesis or assembly of matrix components should stimulate cell migration and angiogenesis. The proline analogues **cis hydroxyproline**, azetidine and dehydroproline are known modulators of cellular collagen synthesis. At optimal concentration ( $10^{-5}$ M) these analogues caused 3-fold increases in endothelial cell migration rates in vivo as tested by a subcutaneous implant **assay**. We conclude from these studies that: (i) matrix components control cellular migration rates; high concentration of collagen or fibronectin inhibit angiogenically active inducers of endothelial cell migration. (ii) Intracellular modulation of synthesis of collagens leads to angiogenesis by stimulating cell migration. These findings relate to tumor angiogenesis and that TAF might trigger angiogenesis either by activation of latent proteases or by some modification of matrix assembly during synthesis that affects cell adhesion and migration.

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 97192893 MEDLINE  
 DN 97192893 PubMed ID: 9040485  
 TI **cis-Hydroxyproline** inhibits proliferation, collagen  
 synthesis, attachment, and migration of cultured bovine retinal pigment  
 epithelial cells.  
 AU Yoo J S; Sakamoto T; Spee C; Kimura H; Harris M S; Hinton D R; Kay E P;  
 Ryan S J  
 CS Doheny Eye Institute, University of Southern California School of  
 Medicine, Los Angeles 90033, USA.  
 NC EY01545 (NEI)  
 EY03040 (NEI)  
 SO INVESTIGATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY AND VISUAL SCIENCE, (1997 Feb) 38 (2) 520-8.  
 Journal code: 7703701. ISSN: 0146-0404.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199703  
 ED Entered STN: 19970321  
 Last Updated on STN: 19970321  
 Entered Medline: 19970311  
 AB PURPOSE: Proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR) is characterized by the  
 proliferation and migration of retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) and other  
 cells into the vitreous cavity. The PVR membrane formation also is  
 associated with collagen production by RPE. The authors examined the  
 effect of a proline analog, **cis-hydroxyproline** (CHP),  
 on proliferation, collagen synthesis, attachment, and migration of bovine  
 RPE in vitro. METHODS: The effect of CHP on cell proliferation was  
 determined as a function of dosage and days in culture by counting the  
 cell numbers on days 3, 6, and 9. Collagen synthesis was determined by  
 trichloroacetic acid precipitation of the radiolabeled samples before and  
 after bacterial collagenase digestion. The attachment **assay**  
 involved type I collagen or fibronectin substrates or both (2.5  
 micrograms/well). For migration experiments, RPE cells were removed from  
 a defined area of a confluent culture, and migration was quantitated by  
 counting the number of cells migrating into the denuded area over 30  
 hours. RESULTS: The addition of CHP inhibited RPE proliferation in both a  
 dose- and a time-dependent manner; collagen synthesis, attachment, and  
 migration also were inhibited by CHP in a dose-dependent manner. When the  
 culture plates were coated with collagen, < 100 micrograms/ml of CHP had  
 no effect on cell attachment. Higher doses of CHP resulted in mild  
 inhibition of attachment on collagen-coated plates. Simultaneous addition  
 of L-proline to the cultures resulted in blockade of these inhibitory  
 effects on proliferation, collagen synthesis, attachment, and migration.  
 CONCLUSIONS: The results show that RPE functions critical to the  
 development of PVR are inhibited by CHP, suggesting the possibility that  
 this drug may